having the Greek mainland for a base, they shook the power of the Duke more than once. But he was able to complete the doom of Salerno, whose noble harbour and castled hill alone could make him a worthy capital. Gisulf made a gallant effort to avert his fate; he strove to build up a league of sea-towns from Salerno to San Eufemia but the plan needed the acquiescence of Amain, and he foolishly tried to secure it by an attack upon that city in 1073.

Hildebrand was now Pope under the name of Gregory VII. The state of Lower Italy rilled him. with apprehension. Gisulf and the remaining free states looked to the Holy See to save them from the Normans. As for those champions of Gluniac election, their feuds were desolating the land, while towards churches and the native populations they showed themselves merciless as ever. Not content with Capua, Richard attacked the borders of the Patrimony; at the same time his son Jordan and Robert of Loritello, son of Drogo of Hauteville, were invading the Abruzzi and threatening to add Spoleto to the Norman conquests. In 1073, Amalfi had to accept Guiscard as overlord. In February, 1074, Pandulf IV., son of Landulf of Benevento, fell in battle with the

Duke of Apulia's troops at Monte Serchio. The cry of the native states.of Italy was carried to the Pope; moreover he saw little hope of securing the south for the Reformed Church until the Normans were bridled, or expelled.